for example a transparent resin. The display comprises first conductive layer **2**, spacer **4**, second conductive layer **6**, glass substrate **14**, as well as display device **16**. With display **40** it is possible to show a user interface to a user of the mobile phone **30**. For example, the user interface may show digits and buttons for dialing a certain number. Other user interfaces, for example for showing an MP3 play list, for browsing through menus, for internet browsing, address book browsing, calendar browsing, messaging services and the like may be displayed on display **40**. The user may operate the display **40** by touching the display at positions of buttons or sliders. By touching display **40**, CPU **34** may receive information about the usage of the mobile phone **30** and operate the mobile phone **30** accordingly. Display driver **36** may supply user interfaces to display **40** depending on the operation of the user. From memory **32**, the user interfaces may be loaded and displayed on display **40**. Upon selecting setting up a phone call, or setting up other communication links, CPU **34** may instruct communication unit **38** to establish such a connection.

[0082] The operation of a mobile phone **30** as illustrated in FIG. **5** is shown in FIGS. **6-8**.

[0083] Display driver **36** drives display **40** such that the first conductive layer **2** is provided **42** with a static potential, as described in conjunction with FIG. **3**. Further, second conductive layer **6** is provided **44** with a pulsating potential being switched between the electrodes **12**, as described in FIGS. **3** and **4**.

[0084] Then it is sensed **46** if the first conductive layer **2** is pressed onto second conductive layer **6**. Depending on the force the first conductive layer **2** is pressed onto a second conductive layer **6**, the point of contact grows in its size and the current in second electrode **10** increases. If the force by which the layers **2**, **6** are pressed together, i.e. the sensed current in electrode **10**, is below a certain threshold **46***a*, the sensing **46** is continued.

[0085] Else, if the current increase above a certain threshold level **46***b*, the user interface is activated **48**. By this, it is possible, to use force sensing to activate the user interface. When the display **40** is only gently touched, the force is not sufficient to let the current through second electrode **10** grow above the threshold level.

[0086] FIG. **7** illustrates a method according to a further embodiment.

[0087] After providing **42**, **44** static and pulsating potential the first conductive layer **2** is used for capacitive touch detection. It is measured **50**, whether a conductive piece approaches the first conductive layer **2**, thus incurring a current through electrodes **8**. If a conductive piece is detected in the proximity of the layer **2**, the user interface provided by display driver **46** on display **40** is optimized for finger use. For example, using the finger is not as accurate as using a stylus pen. Touch buttons may be increased in size. Further, it may be possible to show slide bars, for sliding through an MP3 list or other content. After optimizing **52** the user interface for capacitive touch detection, the user interface may be operated **54** with finger input.

[0088] While the user interface is operated according to finger use, it is constantly sensed **56**, whether pressure is applied onto the display **40**, by measuring the current in second electrode **10**. If the current in second electrode **10** is below **56***a* a certain threshold, the user interface stays in its state. Else, if the sensed pressure **56** is above **56***b* a certain threshold, i.e. the size of point of contact between the first conductive layer **2** and the second conductive layer **6** is increased by increased pressure and thus the current through electrodes **10** is increased, the resistive touch detection is activated **58**.

[0089] Upon resistive touch detection, the user interface is optimized **60** for touch detection by display driver **36**. This may be the case, when the user switches from finger operation to stylus operation. A stylus pen allows more precise selecting certain buttons and content within display **40**, thus, the user interface may be smaller and comprised more selectable items.

[0090] Further to optimizing **60** the user interface for resistive touch detection, the capacitive touch detection is turned off **62**. This prevents the capacitive touch detection from interfering with the resistive touch detection.

[0091] During resistive touch detection, the position **24***b* is sensed **64** continuously, as described in conjunction with FIG. **3** and FIG. **4**.

[0092] While in resistive touch detection mode, it is continuously sensed **66**, whether the first conductive layer **2** is still in contact with the second conductive layer **6**. If the first conductive layer **2** is disconnected for only a short time **66***a*, it is assumed that the resistive touch detection mode may still be kept operative. When the time of disconnecting the first conductive layer **2** from the second conductive layer **6** increases above a certain threshold **66***b*, it is determined that resistive touch detection mode shall deactivated.

[0093] The resistive touch detection is switched off **68**, the capacitive touch detection is turned on again and it is again sensed **50**, whether a conductive piece comes in the proximity of the first conductive layer **2**.

[0094] FIG. **8** illustrates a further operation according to embodiments. When a phone call is received **70** in mobile phone **30** by communication unit **38**, it is sensed **70**, whether the user just swipes its hand over the display **40** or touches the display **40**. When the user swipes his hand over display **40**, the capacitive touch detection senses a conductive piece in proximity of conductive layer **2**, which may be interpreted as rejecting a call **78**. Else, if the user actively presses onto first conductive layer **2** bringing it into contact with second conductive layer **6**, resistive touch detection is activated. It may be interpreted as answering the phone **74**. When answering the phone **74**, it is assumed that the user moves the phone **30** to its ear. For this reason, the capacitive touch detection is deactivated **76** in order to prevent the user from selecting certain items on the user interface unintentionally with his ear.

[0095] Further operation methods are possible and within the subject matter of the application. By combining capacitive and resistive touch detection with only one additional wire, it is possible to increase the use cases with only little changes to the drivers **18**, **20**. The touch detection according to the embodiments is more durable than known touch detections. Further, the touch detection may be operated using standard controllers, as well as dedicated ASICs. It is further possible to detect, whether the display **40** is touched with a finger or a stylus pen, as when the finger touches the display, the capacitive touch detection detects a conductive piece in its proximity, whereas when a stylus touches the surface of the display **40**, capacitive measurement does not detect it. Thus, pen and finger use can be easily distinguished from each other. The apparatus and methods according to embodiments increases the usability of touch sensors.